

THE SENATE'S LONE HAND

Various Nominees Are Confirmed Promptly.

The "Greatest Legislative Show on Earth" gave its fourteenth performance yesterday with an unvaried program as an attraction.

The curtain rose promptly at 2 o'clock, and after the rendering of the customary overture, Senator Achi moved the suspension of the rules, in order to take up the Governor's appointments.

James H. Boyd, for the office of Superintendent of Public Works, was the first appointment considered, and on motion by Senator J. T. Brown, was approved.

W. H. Wright for Treasurer and E. S. Boyd for Land Commissioner, were also on the motion of J. T. Brown approved.

"Dr. C. L. Garvin, member of the Board of Health," was the next item called out by the clerk.

A dead silence followed this announcement, which was finally broken by Senator Cecil Brown, moving to approve of the appointment.

"Only Bill" was on his feet in an instant, and shouted, "I move to reject the appointment," which was "koku-ed" by nearly all of the independent members of the Senate.

Cecil Brown was then recognized, and wanted to know the reason for wanting to reject the appointment. As far as he was personally concerned, said Mr. Brown, he did not know Dr. Garvin except by reputation. The doctor had arrived during the cholera epidemic, and had rendered valuable service in stamping out that dread disease. If the Senate intended to adopt such tactics by rejecting the appointments of good men on the Board of Health they would not have any Board of Health at all. "In the States," continued Mr. Brown, "it was customary to approve all the reputable appointments made by the President or Governors, and those that were turned down owed it to their unfitness for the position."

"It is not an easy matter for the Governor to fill up vacancies on the Board of Health," continued the member of the Senate, "and the members of the board would necessarily have to inspect a great deal of their practice. If there is any good reason advanced as to why Dr. Garvin should not be approved I would vote to reject, but until such proofs are produced I will sustain the Governor's appointment."

Senator Carter referred the opposition to section 50, chapter 3 of the Organic Act, which governs the power of the Governor in appointing the members of the Board of Health.

It was the majority in the Senate who turned down the Governor's appointments at the last regular session, said Senator Carter, and for no reason at all except that they were appointed by the Governor. If the majority had only changed the laws going away with the powers of the Board of Health there would not be such a serious objection to turning down the appointments, there would then be no necessity of having any Board of Health under those conditions. It was too late in the day, however, to make any changes in the law; the golden opportunity has passed by.

Mr. Carter said a prominent physician had told him that if the Legislature turned down any more members of the board, there would be a hard time to get any one to take their places. Any physician of standing would not accept an offer to serve on the board if they had such a Legislature to deal with.

"What would happen to the Kakaako district if there was no Board of Health?" continued Mr. Carter. "Disease would become rampant, and the people of Honolulu would have to go through the horrors of another epidemic. Members of this Senate must remember that without the board the city's garbage would not be collected, and a pretty condition of affairs would exist. Who would perform the work?" he asked.

"The Public Works Department," answered Senator Russell.

Senator Carter contradicted this statement, and said the entire garbage system was under the control of the Board of Health, and it was too late in the day for any change to be made in the law in order to switch the work over to some other department. Just because "Only Bill" wanted to reject the appointment was no reason why it should be done.

"As for my esteemed contemporary (Dr. Russell), he no doubt thinks that the Attorney General or some other could perform this work of collecting garbage," Mr. Carter then inquired of the "Siberian" statesman if he thought that an appropriation for the collection of garbage could be placed in the Public Works Department schedule. If the superintendent of that department would draw a warrant for such work, would the auditor allow it? If the member from Hilo had such thoughts in his head it showed he was sadly deficient in his conception of the law.

At this juncture "Only Bill" jumped to his feet and shouted, "I call the member to order. He has talked over

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MORE CONTEMPT.



THE JUDGE—Hello Grand Jury! I Find I Have the Contempt of the Whole Community. I Order You to Indict Everybody.

PROF. STUBBS' VIEWS ON THE LABOR QUESTION ON THE ISLAND PLANTATIONS AS GIVEN IN AN OFFICIAL REPORT

It is difficult to treat this subject in a short article, and yet no study of the agricultural conditions of the islands would be complete without reference to this important factor. For a half century the resources and ingenuity of the planters of these islands have been taxed to their utmost in devising the best means of procuring laborers suitable for their work. Special commissioners have been dispatched to distant parts of the globe for the purpose of securing the desired immigration. Earnest efforts have been made in the way of carefully prepared reports and extensive correspondence. Large sums of money have been expended for costly voyages in the hope of obtaining permanent additions to the population of the islands which would develop and maintain the growing agriculture. And yet the struggle continues. From the first arrival of cooies in 1863, up to the present time there has been

no cessation in the arduous efforts to obtain an adequate supply of labor for the plantations. The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, established in 1863, issued a circular stating that "the introduction of cooie labor from China to supply the places of the rapidly decreasing native population was a subject of great importance." In 1863 the first introduction of cooies was made and the experiment was satisfactory. They proved able and willing laborers and quieted for a while all apprehensions of future trouble in obtaining labor. Other cargoes were soon sent for and received.

But while the cooies were and are good workers it was soon discovered that laborers imported for plantations could not be relied upon as permanent settlers and housekeepers, and were therefore, from a state standpoint, very undesirable immigrants. The planters wanted laborers for profit; the King desired permanent settlers for the benefit of the country. To bring in immigrants required funds, which the former alone could supply, but they were unwilling to burden themselves with the trouble and expense of families. Hence the plans of the King failed. In 1869 a few South Sea Islanders were landed on Kauai to work on a plantation under contract. They resembled Hawaiians, were educated and had Christian names. It was hoped that this beginning would be the means, ultimately, of repopulating the islands and supplying the needed labor, but the hope was never realized, as will be shown later. In 1869 another cry for importation of labor was heard, but the inquiry was everywhere made: Whom and how? The importation of white men as laborers was inadvisable; ditto with negroes. The cooie was an undesirable citizen and as a laborer of no great value. Private planters would import only men, rejecting women and children. Laborers could not be obtained from Pacific islands; therefore resort must again be had to China.

In the meanwhile sugar production increased rapidly. More plantations were opened and more labor demanded. The plantations desired more cooies, but the large excess of men over women; they depopulated the class of cooies imported, and appealed to the patriotism of the planters to add the Government in introducing carefully selected agriculturalists. A plan was suggested of introducing to Hawaii certain races of the Malay Archipelago, but the Government was without the means of consummating so favorable a project. In this imperative demand for labor the only alternative left was to introduce more cooies, which was done. The "Chinese cooie system," as it was called at this time, had an often attached to it almost equal to that of the slave trade. It was reported that men had been actually purchased from the mandarins for a few dollars each, while the contractors picked up vagrants and sold them at public auction in the markets of Peru and elsewhere. The horrors of the slave trade were in some instances repeated and the departed cooies often succumbed to brutal privations and hardships.

MURDERER MUST HANG

Supreme Court Has Rendered Decision.

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered decision in the case of Fugihara Orieman vs. the Territory of Hawaii, ordering that the plaintiff be re-sentenced to death.

The Japanese was convicted of murder in the first degree at the July term of the First Circuit Court at Hilo last year, and sentenced to capital punishment.

In sentencing the prisoner Judge Little appointed September 21, 1900, as the day of execution. A stay of execution was granted under a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied on its return.

Subsequently the case was appealed to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and was continued from the December to the March term.

The opinion given yesterday of the Supreme Court is unanimous, and is written by Justice Galbraith. Seventeen errors were assigned by the petitioner in his writ, but only three of these were argued. In regard to this Justice Galbraith says: "This court cannot be expected to wander out into the realm of investigation in search for visionary errors or to presume that errors might have occurred in the course of the trial."

One of the errors argued was a matter of the rules of court which the court declines to consider, it not having appeared in the original petition. Another matter was the following: "That the grand jury returning the indictment against petitioner was not drawn in the manner provided by law, and was therefore an illegal body." The comment upon this is as follows:

"The general rule is that the formalities for the selection, organization and doings of the grand jury are things separable from the judicial jurisdiction and other like fundamentals; so that defendants can waive irregularities therein, and they do waive any one whereof they have knowledge if they fail to object thereto promptly, or at the first step in the cause permissible."

The record does not disclose that the defendant sought to avail himself of any possible irregularity in the drawing of the grand jury or the competency of any of its members prior to the commencement of the proceedings in this court. Under the above rule he certainly waived any rights he may have had to urge this objection at this time.

"The third objection is as to the form of sentence, because it fixed a time and place. This is not at variance with any Hawaiian law, but authorities are against the practice. The question is now regulated by statute in England and in the majority of States in the United States."

"Yet even where practice was to fix time and place in the sentence, it did not prevent the execution from being carried out otherwise in a case where it failed at the originally stated time and place."

The syllabus of Judge Galbraith's opinion is as follows:

"Objections to the manner of drawing and empanelling the grand jury returning an indictment must be presented and urged to the court at the first opportunity, or they will be deemed waived."

"Every presumption is in favor of the regularity of the proceedings of the trial court. When the record is silent as to the manner of drawing the grand jury this court will presume that it was regularly and properly drawn."

"The time and place of execution are by law no part of the judgment. There is no statute in this Territory authorizing the court in pronouncing the death sentence to name the place and day of execution."

"Where the court in pronouncing the death sentence names the place and day of execution, the sentence is not thereby rendered void. That part of the sentence in excess of the authority of the court being separable from the legal part may be stricken out, or the prisoner may be taken before the court and re-sentenced."

The opinion concludes:

"We are bound to conclude from the record before us that the petitioner was legally and rightfully convicted."

"Now that the day of execution named in the sentence has passed, it seems its presence there can in no way prejudice any right of the petitioner. But in order to avoid any possible question of the regularity of the proceedings in the execution of the law, it is deemed advisable that the petitioner should be re-sentenced. This may be done either in this court or in the Circuit Court. As a matter of practice we prefer that it should be done in the Circuit Court."

"We therefore remand the record to the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, and direct that the petitioner be taken before said court, at a regular or special term thereof, and re-sentenced to suffer the punishment prescribed by law for the crime whereof he has just been convicted, and that he be committed to the penitentiary by the high sheriff."

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1901
SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

WRANGLING SENATORS A Muddle Over the Appropriation Bill.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The entire afternoon session of the Senate was given over to the consideration of the minority and majority reports from the Committee on Public Health and Education.

The question as to whether or not four normal inspectors should be employed, occupied the most of the time of the Senators.

Sensors J. F. Brown and Kanuha were very much opposed to the employment of four inspectors, giving as their reasons that the inspectors' duties were very light, they, throwing the burden of their work upon the shoulders of their subordinates.

There was no morning session, that being given over to the committees in order to allow them to prepare their reports.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock, and the first business to be transacted was the minority report from Senator Russell of the Committee on Education. Senator Russell wanted to wait until Senator Achi would arrive and present the majority report, but upon the suggestion of Senator C. Brown the report was presented, which is as follows:

Sir: The minority of the Committee of Public Health and Education begs leave to report in regard to the items of public instruction referred to him as follows:

The minority agrees with the rest of the members of said committee in regard to the item of \$800,000 as is in the bill as a pay roll for support of schools, the Department of Public Instruction having produced sufficient evidence of the necessity of a large margin for thirty or forty additional school teachers during the next biennial period; also for the period; also for the pay of janitors and yardboys in larger schools.

The minority also agrees with the necessity of paying the Superintendent his back salary to April 1, 1901, in the amount of \$1,362.50.

As for the third item in the list, salary of four normal inspectors at \$6,000, total of \$24,000, and the last item of school agents, \$4,500, the minority recommends that this last item be stricken out and the offices of school agents be dispensed with and transferred upon normal inspectors who, in my opinion, can do that work more satisfactorily and without any prejudice to their other duties. I also recommend that another normal inspector be allowed to the large island of Hawaii, since that island has the largest number of school children scattered upon a very large area and the service of one inspector never can be so effective as on the other islands with a smaller number of children and smaller area.

The minority recommends that the third item be read thus: Salary of five normal inspectors and school agents, at \$6,000, \$4,500.

And that an additional item next to this be inserted, viz: Traveling expenses of five normal inspectors at \$1,000 each, \$5,000.

The minority further recommends that the item first should stand as already passed by the Senate and that an additional new item of \$1,182.50 for the payment of back salaries due to teachers be inserted.

In respect to the item of the Reform School the minority agrees with the other members of the committee.

Yours respectfully,
N. RUSSELL.

Sensor C. Brown moved the report be tabled to be considered with majority report on the same matter. Carried.

Sensor Achi arrived at this juncture, and immediately presented the majority report as follows:

Hon. S. E. Kaine, President.

Sir: Your Committee on Education to whom several items were referred respectfully reports as follows:

First. Items 228 and 229: back salary of Superintendent from June 14, 1900, to July 1, 1901. Your committee found that the above officer did not draw any salary from June 14, 1900, as there is no salary of the office; the salary was drawn by the president of the Board of Education as Minister of Foreign Office before.

The Superintendent performed his duties as stated in the Organic Act, and we believe he ought to be paid a reasonable compensation for the services he rendered. We recommend that an amount be inserted in the Appropriation bill as follows: Back salary of Superintendent from June 14, 1900, to April 1, 1901, \$1,362.50.

Second. Item 230: salary of four normal inspectors at \$6,000, \$24,000. We found out as follows: One inspector for the Islands of Kauai and Niihau, 1,500 scholars, and the Island of Oahu, excluding the District of Honolulu, 1,000 scholars; one inspector for the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, 1,500 scholars; one inspector for the Island of Hawaii, 5,000 scholars; one inspector for the District of Honolulu 1,000 scholars.

We believe, according to the statements made by the Superintendent and secretary of the Board, that amounts asked for the inspectors are money well spent.

One of the inspectors (Mr. Buchet), who is in Honolulu further makes a request that an allowance for expenses be allowed to them, but we leave that to the House to decide.

Third. Item 234: pay roll support of schools, \$800,000. We found out that out of the amount asked the salaries of teachers who are teaching how amount to \$322,750; for next two years are to be paid. Also wages or salaries of yardmen, janitors and trust officers are to be paid. The Board also intends to employ thirty to forty more teachers in order that the new scholars may be taught, so we recommend that the amount of \$800,000 be passed.

Fourth. Item 235: salaries of school agents, \$4,500. This item was inserted in Appropriation bills for several years past; and we believe the Board of Education must have a person to look after the interests of the schools; and we believe the amount was being well spent before; and we recom-

mend the amount be passed.
Fifth. Item 236: if the House will decide not to build a Reformatory School for Girls, the item 236 ought to be passed at \$2,400 and the items 238, 240 and 241 be stricken out. The item be passed as follows: Pay of guards of Reformatory School, \$1,200.

In regard to salaries of teachers, the Superintendent stated to us that salaries are fixed according to the certificates given to teachers, the length of time they taught, the positions of several schools, the numbers of scholars in each school, and the efficiency of the scholars. Respectfully submitted,
W. C. ACHI,
J. B. KAOHI,
Members of the Committee of Education.

Cecil Brown moved the majority report be adopted. In regard to the reform school, C. Brown said that he did not think the building should be built at present, on account of the financial condition of the Territory at the present time, and that the matter of erecting the building could be deferred until the meeting of the next Legislature. If necessary, the present Reform School building could be used until such time as the new building would be put up.

In regard to the item of normal inspectors he agreed with the majority report, and that one inspector was all that was needed for Hawaii, the greatest number of scholars being in and around Hilo, therefore one inspector could cover the ground fully.

During Cecil Brown's talk, Private Secretary to the Governor A. G. Hawes, Jr., appeared at the door leading to the Senate chamber and vainly tried to attract the attention of the sergeant-at-arms, who was sitting in his chair dozing. Some little time elapsed ere the "peace officer" of the Senate took a tumble to himself, and upon looking around to see the cause of all the gesticulating by the Senators, jumped to his feet and mumbled, "Governor's message," and started up the aisle leading to the president's chair, with Secretary Hawes in tow. The message was then presented and read by the clerk, which was as follows:

Message to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.
In view of the opinion rendered by the Attorney General to the effect that Act 71 of the Session Laws of 1898, entitled "An Act to provide for public loans," is still in force and that bonds may be legally issued in accordance with the terms of said Act and it also appearing from the statement of the Treasurer of the Territory that there still remain unissued bonds to the amount of \$799,000 authorized by said Act, I recommend the passage of an Appropriation bill making special appropriations for the use of the Territory during the succeeding biennial period, out of any moneys received by the Treasurer from the loan authorized by Act 71 of the Session Laws of 1898, above referred to and submit the following estimates, the items of which may be found in the schedule of estimates submitted by the Governor under date of May 8, 1901.

I recommend the transfer of these items from the Appropriation bill for current expenses to the Appropriation bill above referred to; the remaining items of the Governor's estimates to be passed in the Appropriation bill for current expenses, with the exception of the item of \$7,000 for construction of roads in Puna, Hawaii, entitled "Twenty-one and one-half miles Volcano road to connect with railroad," which I recommend to be stricken out.

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Roads, Lihue, macadamizing	5,000
Roads, Koloa	6,700
Honolulu branch	3,000
Wahiawa grade and steel bridge	1,000
Kalaheo grade	1,000
Roads, Waimea, upper bridge	3,000
	—\$20,700

Cecil Brown moved that consideration on the message be deferred, as he wanted to get an opinion from the Attorney-General on the matter before any action was taken. Dr. Russell seconded the motion.

Achi doubted the legality of placing the items referred to in the loan bill, as a recent decision of the Attorney-General denied them the right to act on any new loan measure.

Cecil Brown explained that the loan bill referred to was already passed, and all that would be required would be for the Treasurer to advertise and sell the bonds to those that wanted to purchase them.

Sensor Kalaupokalani said as there seemed to be some doubt as to the legality of the loan bill, suggested that action be deferred until the Attorney-General was heard from. The motion prevailed.

Sensor Brown then took the floor, and continued his interrupted talk on the items referring to public instruction.

In regard to the salary of school agents, which the minority of the committee asked to be stricken out, he said their duties were manifold, and at times very arduous, and that he considered the money well spent for such an office.

He agreed with Senator Russell that the back salary of teachers, amounting to \$1,362.50 should be paid, as the government owed the money, and would therefore be in honor bound to pay the claim.

Sensor Baldwin then moved the majority report be taken up and considered item by item.

The back salary of the superintendent from June 14, 1900, to July 1, 1901, was placed at the sum mentioned in the committee's report, viz. \$1,362.50.

The salary of the four normal inspectors was then taken up, and occupied the balance of the session.

Sensor J. T. Brown did not see the necessity of having so many inspectors, and for that matter did not see the use of having any at all, as the present inspectors did not have anything to do, throwing all the work on their subordinates.

Sensor Russell rose to a question of privilege, and inquired of the honorable member whether or not he intended to do away with the office of inspectors altogether, or merely to reduce their salaries.

"If we had a less number of inspectors," retorted Brown, "we would see more of them. In the past when there was only one inspector, he was seen often, but now they are seldom around."

Sensor Kanuha was then recognized, and threw out some "hot air" on the subject. He acknowledged there had been an increase in morality, but that was no reason why there should be so many inspectors employed. There being such an efficient corps of teachers now the office of inspector was not as necessary as in former times.

Sensor Kalaupokalani said he believed in assisting the educational department as much as possible, but did not believe in useless extravagance. He then threw some bonquets at Senator Baldwin, Achi and Cecil Brown, who he said had been educated under the old order of things, when only one inspector was employed, and their intellectual qualities spoke very eloquently against an increase of inspectors.

Sensor Baldwin said when only one inspector was employed he only went over the ground once a year, and as there is a larger number of inspectors now, and new ones springing up almost daily, the need of more inspectors was apparent. Schools without inspectors were like large sugar plantations without a manager. There must be a head. He favored the four inspectors called for in the bill, but no more, and did not believe in reducing their salaries, as their expenses while out performing their duties were quite large.

Before anybody else could get a chance to speak, "Oily Bill" moved to adjourn until 2 o'clock today, as he wanted to talk on the subject, and what he wanted to say would take up the better part of an hour, and therefore did not want to tire the Senators at this time with his talk. The "Oily" worked beautifully, and upon the show of hands the president declared the Senate adjourned until 2 p. m. today, the members preferring adjournment to listening to a long talk from the Senator from Lahina.

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NEWS OF THE COURTS

(From Thursday's daily.)

The First Judge of the First Circuit Court was occupied all day yesterday with matters pertaining to the reports of the grand jury on the charges of bribery against the members of the Legislature.

JUDGE EDINGS' COURT.

Yesterday afternoon the suit for \$3,000 damages of Nellie A. Cooke vs. the Hollister Drug Company came up in Judge Edings' court, Attorney Peters appearing for the defendant and Attorney Robertson of Robertson & Wilder for the plaintiff.

The action for damages is brought for alleged injury to plaintiff by reason of the application of a face lotion purchased from the defendant upon prescription; the complaint stating that some harmful and poisonous ingredient had been added to the prescription through the negligence or carelessness of a drug clerk in defendant's employ, and that thereby the plaintiff suffered pain and injury in the swelling and discoloration of her face, to the damage in the sum of \$3,000.

The taking of testimony was completed late in the afternoon, Counsel for defendant moved for non-suit, the motion being overruled by the court, and the argument was continued until this morning.

The following is the list of jurors in the case: Ernest A. Ross, James L. Ahole, Ward S. Ahole, Vincent Fernandez, John Markham, Wm. H. Cunningham, William H. McInerney, Walter M. Pomroy, Henry Lose, William B. Rice, Manuel A. Gonsalves, Samuel L. Reckman.

COURT NOTES.

William Fleming, secretary to United States District Attorney Baird, has been ill for some days, but is recovering from his indisposition, and able to be at his work again.

PROF. STUBBS ON LABOR QUESTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ships. Here the British Government intervened by the appointment of agents at the ports of departure to see that no laborer was taken away without his full consent.

These abuses gave birth to the cooile laws of the United States, and simultaneously in Hawaii a bureau of immigration was established, taking the business of importing laborers from the hands of the planters and placing it under the charge of the Kingdom. The Hawaiians claim that no such inquiry as above mentioned ever disgraced the efforts of their planters in their work of importing laborers. The "cooile system" as known elsewhere never existed on the islands; the law between employer and employee known as the "master and servant law" was mild, equitable and compulsory for the specific fulfillment of contracts.

In 1884 the board of immigration was established for the purpose of superintending the importation of foreign laborers and the introduction of immigrants. One of its first ordinances was to prohibit private persons from introducing laborers into the Kingdom under duress. Another was to adopt measures looking to the introduction of free immigrants, males and females, from the Azores, Canaries and Cape Verde in the Atlantic, and from any of the Pacific Isles. Passages were to be paid by the Government and a bounty per head to the captain of the ship. Still another was the chartering of a ship to send to China to procure more Chinese laborers. The first ordinance gave great offense to the planters, but the board firmly adhered to it.

In 1885 Dr. Hillebrand was appointed commissioner to go abroad and study the possibilities of obtaining desirable immigrants from India, Japan and Malaya. In the meantime, the inhabitants of the islands, he was first to visit China and forward a shipload or two of coolies to the islands. In December, 1885, the first installment of immigrants arrived from the Caroline Islands. The bureau sanctioned the contracts with the planters. Simultaneously a small number of Marquesans were introduced. Dr. Hillebrand simultaneously forwarded from Hongkong two shiploads of coolies. The planter acquired the needed laborer, but the people desired immigrants who would assimilate with them, infuse vigor into the impaired constitutions of the natives, check the decrease of the inhabitants of the Kingdom, and give strength to the national constitution.

King Kamehameha III saw with sorrow and alarm his people rapidly declining in numbers, and naturally sought some means of arresting this decay and permanently reaping his dominions. To accomplish his purposes he authorized Mr. Wylie to negotiate with the British Government with the view of obtaining consent to remove to the islands all of the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island and settle them as proprietors or tenants on his own lands. The project unfortunately failed.

In the meanwhile other coolies were introduced.

In 1885 King Kamehameha IV, in his speech to the Legislature, said of the coolies: "They are not so kind and tractable as was anticipated, and they seem to have no affinities, attractions or tendencies to blend with this or any other race." He recommended trying "the inhabitants of other Polynesian groups; they would be easily assimilated; would learn the language, and might bring with them their wives, whose fecundity was much greater than that of the Hawaiian females." The Legislature, however, was not so sanguine. It was recommended that the Hawaiian Government should assist immigrants from widely different countries, not only as laborers, but also as prospective citizens.

In the year 1877 arrangements were made for the importation of Portuguese families from the Azores and Madeira, and during the next ten years about 7,000 of these people were brought to the islands. Others have since been added to their number, and their natural increase has been very rapid. At the present time the total number of Portuguese in the islands, including those born there, is not far from 15,000. About 1,500 of them are employed in sugar plantations. They have shown themselves to be an industrious, thrifty and law-abiding element in the population.

Persistent efforts have also been made to introduce Polynesian Islanders, as being of a cognate race with the Hawaiians, but the results have been wholly unsatisfactory. About 2,000 of these people, mainly from the Gilbert Islands, were brought in at the expense of the Government, between 1878 and 1884, but they did not give satisfaction, either as laborers or as citizens, and most of them have since been returned to their homes.

There has never existed any treaty or labor convention between the Government of Hawaii and the Empire of China. In early days a limited number of Chinese settled in the islands, intermarried with the natives, and by their industry and economy were generally prosperous. About 750 of them were naturalized under the monarchy. The first importation of Chinese laborers into the country took place in 1821. In 1878 the number of Chinese had risen to 5,916. During the next few years there was a steady influx of Chinese free immigrants, which finally reached alarming proportions. In the spring of 1881 the Hawaiian Government was obliged to send a dispatch to ment was obliged to send a dispatch to the Government of Hongkong to stop this invasion. Again, in April, 1883, it was suddenly renewed, and within twenty days five steamers arrived from Hongkong, bringing 1,233 Chinese passengers, followed the next month by 1,100 more, with the news that several thousand more were ready to embark. Accordingly, the Hawaiian Government sent another dispatch to the Governor of Hongkong refusing to admit any further immigration of male Chinese from that port.

Various regulations restricting Chinese immigration were enacted from time to time, until in 1888 the landing of any Chinese passenger without a passport was prohibited. The number of Chinese in the islands had risen to 11,000, and in 1889 it is estimated to be about 17,000, of whom about 6,000 are employed on sugar plantations.

They have reclaimed many useless swamps for the cultivation of rice. Many of them are shopkeepers, market gardeners, laundriesmen and fishermen. They have been truly described as industrious, persevering, frugal, peaceable, and law-abiding. Their mercantile credit stands as high as that of any other nationality. The principal vices of their lower class are opium smoking and gambling. Nearly all of them have come from the Province of Kwangtung (Canton), being divided into two classes, speaking different dialects, known as the Fumi and Hakka tribes.

The consent of the Japanese Government to the emigration of its subjects to Hawaii was obtained with difficulty in 1884, and in 1888 a labor convention was ratified. Since then the increase of the Japanese element in the population has been constant and rapid. It rose from 118 in 1884 to 12,300 in 1890 and 24,400 in 1898. At the close of 1898 it is estimated to be about 32,000, of whom about 20,000 are employed in sugar plantations. They have for the most part been recruited from the lowest classes in Japan. Unlike the Chinese, they show no inclination to intermarry with the Hawaiians. They may fairly be characterized as versatile, ingenious, imitative, but clamorous to an extreme, fickle and vain. In regard to labor unions and strikes they can give points to other nationalities. Crimes of violence are more frequent among them than among any other race in the islands.

The effect of annexation to the United States will be to put an end to all assisted immigration of water-borne race, and to exclude all Chinese laborers. But under the recent treaty between the United States and Japan, there is nothing to limit the free immigration of Japanese, and several companies have been formed to promote it.

The excessive preponderance of males over females in Asiatic immigration constitutes a serious menace to the morals and health of the commonwealth. In 1896 the ratio of males to females was 8 to 1 among the Chinese, nearly 5 to 1 among the Japanese, 8 to 7 among the Portuguese, and 8 to 5 among other whites, the proportion for all the inhabitants being 2 to 1.

The decrease of the aboriginal population has still continued, from 44,083 in 1878 to 40,014 in 1884, 34,436 in 1890 and 31,019 in 1898, the rate of decrease being about 1.6 per cent a year. At the same time the part Hawaiians, the offspring of intermarriages between Hawaiian women and men of other races, have been constantly increasing from 3,420 in 1878 to 4,218 in 1884, 6,189 in 1890, and 8,469 in 1898. All these facts point to the gradual extinction of the full-blooded Hawaiians, and the absorption of the remainder of the race by the European and Asiatic population.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ten minutes on the subject. I move the previous question," which carried upon the show of hands.

The president then put "Oily's" motion to reject the appointment of Dr. Garvin, and called for the show of hands on the question. The vote was eight to seven in favor. The president then cast the deciding vote, and declared the appointment rejected.

Dr. Sloggett, E. A. Mott-Smith, Fred E. Smith and William Auld, the rest of the appointees, were approved without any objections.

Senator Crabbe pulled his thermometer out of a drawer in his desk and showed to "Oily," who immediately moved to adjourn, seconded by Kalanokalani. The thermometer referred to hovered around the nineties.

Senator Kaniha asked permission under the suspension of the rules to present the following resolution before the proposed adjournment was taken, which was granted:

Hon. S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate.

Dear Sir: Whereas, information has been received from reliable sources that there are other appointees of the Governor whose names were not submitted for the confirmation of this Senate;

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to submit to this Senate all names of appointees other than already submitted.

DAVID KANUHA, Senator of the Third District.

Amendment by Cecil Brown, (Carried): "That the Organic Act requires the Governor to submit to the Senate for confirmation."

The motion to adjourn was lost eight of in the shuffle which followed in the matter of presenting resolutions.

Senator Carter presented the following report from the Committee on Ways and Means, which was adopted:

To the President of the Senate: The Ways and Means Committee, to whom were referred Items Nos. 124 and 125 of the Appropriation bill, relating to the Bureau of Conveyances, begs to report as follows:

Item 124: Your committee visited the Department, and was referred by it to the Treasurer, who offers the following as a substitute, being a reduction of \$1,240:

Per Month.
One clerk at \$100 00
One clerk at 75 00
One clerk at 50 00
Two clerks, each 50 00
Two clerks, each 40 00

Total \$415 00
We therefore recommend item 124 to read as follows: "Pay roll indexer, copyist and clerks, \$960."

Item 125, "Pay roll for revising indexes," the Treasurer states can be reduced to two clerks at \$50 per month, or \$1,200.

Your committee found that the index books up to the year 1876 are very much worn with time and use, and if these books are to be of any service to the public it is absolutely essential that they be revised. A larger force employed the quicker the work can be done, but as in so many other cases, the public will have to be patient until the revenues are increased.

DAVID KANUHA,
G. R. CARTER,
H. P. CALDWIN.

May 22, 1901.

Senator Paris presented the following report from the Committee on Public Lands on the pay of jailors, guards and lunas of prisoners, \$550,000 which was adopted on the motion of Senator Baldwin:

Hon. S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred item in the Appropriation bill of \$53,000 for pay of "jailors, guards and lunas of prisoners," would report as follows:

Per Month.
Oahu \$1,235 00
Hawaii 500 00
Maui 200 00
Kauai 80 00

Making for the two years, \$51,240.
The pay varies from \$100 to \$200 per month.

In most of the outside districts they do general police duty when there are no prisoners.

Your committee have interviewed the High Sheriff, who says he intends to make the pay of this class of officers more uniform. He also says that as most of our jails are poorly constructed, that with the increasing class of tough characters, he needs efficient officers, and

should be left a margin for increase if necessary.

Your committee recommend that the item be changed to \$63,000.

J. D. PARIS,
JOHN T. BROWN,
L. NAKAPAAHU.

Cecil Brown, as chairman of the special committee having in charge the items referring to the pay of police in Hawaii, \$65,000; pay of Maui police, \$25,000; pay of Kauai police, \$25,000, presented the following report:

To the Honorable S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate.

Sir: The special committee to whom was referred the following items in the Appropriation bill: Pay of police of Hawaii, \$65,000; pay of police of Maui, \$25,000; pay of police of Kauai, \$25,000; beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee obtained from the Auditing Department a complete copy of the itemized pay roll for each of the above islands for the month of April past, and also had the High Sheriff appear with the estimates made by him, and upon which estimates the figures submitted by the Governor and set forth in the Appropriation bill are based.

Upon examination of the itemized pay roll, it appears especially in the District of South Hilo, Island of Hawaii and in Wailuku, Island of Maui, that the pay of the police officers is not at all uniform. The committee recommends to the High Sheriff that he instruct the sheriffs of each island to make the pay of the police as uniform as possible, taking into consideration the services required and the cost of living in each particular district.

This committee from the information obtained by them cannot approve of the pay roll for the District of South Hilo. Among the items is pay of a humane officer as well as a health officer, as also that of a night patrol. The pay roll for the month of April also showed that there were in addition to the regular force of twenty-four members, sixteen special policemen in that district who were receiving salaries ranging from \$3 to \$75 a month. The pay of a humane and health officer or a night patrol, especially the latter, where the police are on duty during the night, we believe should not be paid by the Police Department.

The High Sheriff's estimates show that the sums asked for are necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of this department of the Government, and your committee believes that, taking into consideration the progress and increase in population of the past, and believing that it will continue in the same ratio during the next biennial period, that the money asked for each of the islands named and the pay of their police, is as little as can be done with and should any decrease be made, that it will seriously interfere with and affect seriously the efficiency of this department. Your committee therefore recommends that the items pass as in the bill.

Respectfully submitted,
C. BROWN,
Chairman.

JNO. PARIS,
WM. WHITE,
JOHN T. BROWN,
D. KANUHA.

Senator C. Brown then read the list of the high sheriff's estimates in regard to the pay of police on Maui. The items referring to the pay of health officer, \$70; humane officer, \$70, and a night patrol, he thought, wholly unnecessary, and proposed reductions all along the line.

Senator Baldwin objected to any proposed cut, as it was difficult enough now to secure trustworthy men to fill the positions, as they could make more money raising cane on contract than they could at being one of the "finest."

Senator Kalanokalani objected to any cut in salaries. If anything should be done, he favored an increase in regard to the pay of police outside of Oahu.

A great deal more wrangling was indulged in by other members, which was finally stopped by Senator Cecil Brown offering the following amendment for the benefit of Senator Kalanokalani, who had been doing the most kicking: "That the high sheriff is hereby requested to make such reductions in the payment of the superior officers of the police department in the different islands and apply such reduction towards the monthly pay of the policemen."

On a motion by Senator Baldwin the report of the special committee as amended was adopted.

Upon "Oily Bill" motion the Senate adjourned at 3:50 p. m., until 2 o'clock today.

Teacher: "Of course, you understand the difference between liking and loving?"

Pupil: "Yes, miss; I like my father and mother, but I love apple pie."

HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the manufacturer replied, "I want to know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done.

Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say should convince the skeptic. The endorsement of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of the numerous army of people who suffered with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hoffman Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narrative of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hoffman Drug Co., Honolulu, who are sole agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BABY'S BUSINESS.

A healthy baby is comfortable; and that is enough for a baby.

His business in life is to grow.

Aside from acute diseases, his food is the cause of most of his troubles. But Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil delivers him from it.

He isn't sick; only a little hunch, somewhere, in his machine for turning food into growth.

It is a great thing to do, for a baby, to help him over a hitch with mere food—the emulsion is food that has the tact to get there.

The tact to get there is medicine.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

HO KIT GOT HIS JUST DESERTS.

Ho Kit was sent to the reef yesterday for six months by Judge Wilcox for having committed assault and battery on a 7-year-old native girl.

A. L. C. Atkinson appeared for the defendant.

Complainant testified that the assault was committed last Friday, near the corner of Nuuanu and Kukui streets, between the hours of noon and 1 p. m.

Ho Kit strove to prove an alibi. One of his witnesses stated that defendant had been working on a roof from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m. of the day when the assault was said to have been committed and that all that time he had never been out of his sight.

Judge Wilcox said that he did not think that defendant or his witnesses were telling the truth. He considered the case an extremely bad one and regretted being unable to impose a heavier sentence. An appeal will be taken.

Antone Babosa, a small boy, was reprimanded and discharged for having used large and disgusting language. When arrested the young hopeful was visibly under the influence of liquor.

Under pressure Antone admitted to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth that his condition was caused by partaking of wine obtained in a small store on the slope of Punchbowl. The vendor of the stuff will probably be arrested today.

Other cases dealt with were: Wong Wa Yee, seduction, nolle prosequi; A. Wolf, disturbing liquor, nolle prosequi; Chew Pong, gambling, nolle prosequi; Mark Kong, Chin On, gambling, \$30 and costs; Adachi, Okimoto, peddling cakes without license, nolle prosequi; D. McPherson, drunkenness, bail forfeited; Billy, drunkenness, \$2 and costs; Tong Lee, gambling, May 31; Waiata, assault and battery on Ham Poon, \$2 and costs; Alaka, alias George Smith, assault and battery on Chang Kongs, \$25 and costs; Hazel Poon, common nuisance, reprimanded and discharged; John Poe, Willie Kaseo, gambling, \$3 and costs.

Yesterday's arrests included: Kahahua, larceny; A. Timas, D. Gibbs, J. Gouvalas, affray; Taylor, prostitution; Antone Babosa, adulterating milk; Kudia, peddling cakes without a license.

Antone Timas had a little trouble with a man near the Pacific Mail wharf and a fight ensued. Then Gibbs happened along and threw in his lot with Timas' antagonist. To even matters up, Gouvalas arrived on the scene of the combat opportunely and allied himself with Timas.

Drawn to the spot by the scent of blood, Archie Gilliland and a custom house inspector attempted to separate the rival factions. While the work of pacification was going on Gibbs shed a \$20 gold piece, which was claimed by Gouvalas.

The contest was finally adjourned until today. Judge Wilcox will act as referee.

The funeral of late Mounted Patrolman Wulbers took place yesterday afternoon. Patrolmen Gumpner, Smith, Spiller, Maitland, Birmingham and Ake acted as pallbearers.

Following the hearse came deceased's horse led by Officers Ake and McCormick. Then came the rest of the Mounted Patrol and a detachment of eight foot-policemen, the latter forming a guard of honor. High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Captain Parker were present at the funeral.

Particularly noticeable among the numerous floral tokens of regard was a design of the dead man's badge with the figure "4" and the word "Rest."

Lansing on the List.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock another report was brought into the First Circuit Court by the grand jury.

Theo. F. Lansing, formerly Territorial Treasurer, is reported as having declined to divulge the name of two parties mentioned at an executive meeting in confidence as having been implicated in the bribery matter. The reasons reported as given by Mr. Lansing are the same as those given by Mr. McCandless, except that in addition Mr. Lansing stated that he had been out of the government three weeks and knew nothing of changes that might have occurred in regard to the matter since he was in office.

The Bonding Plan.

Touching the charge in the anti-Dole papers that the bond plan of raising revenue is illegal, Secretary Cooper says: "Section 55 of the Organic Act provides that no indebtedness shall be incurred without the approval of the President. If the Legislature passes the Appropriation bill the whole matter will, of course, be submitted to the President for approval."

Debt is a skeleton the bones of which rattle as often in a palace as in a hovel, indeed, often, since credit is not given the very poor.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock.

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR.

A very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets.

For music sheets; finest piano finish.

The ever welcome.....

Reclining Chair.

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs.

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

Portiere Divans.

BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money).

Furniture Coverings.

Trimings to match.

Uholstering.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

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TO ATTRACT TOURISTS

Fine Illustrated Lecture for Buffalo.

J. H. Townsend, at present a member of the Californian Colony at Wahiawa, has a project for a lecture, illustrated with stereoscopic views of Hawaii, to be delivered at the Buffalo and possibly at the Charleston exhibitions this winter.

Mr. Townsend has toured the Western Coast with a series of stereoscopic slides illustrating these islands, for several months, calling his lecture an "Excursion to Hawaii."

The pictures, consisting of 120 views, were especially selected by him and prepared by Photographer Williams to represent the islands as they were in 1885.

Mr. Townsend's method with his audiences was to start with a map of the islands, thrown upon a twelve-foot screen, followed by the steamer Australia, on board of which the listeners were supposed to take their berths for the Hawaiian excursion. Then came the first view of the islands, the harbor and the diving boys. The party were, in their imagination, escorted up Fort Street to the Hawaiian Hotel, to the principal buildings, through the Chinese and Japanese sections and out to Waikiki, winding up at the new destroyed Arlington Hotel. A second evening was taken up with views of the other islands of the group, and devoted to the products, cultivated and natural, including several aspects of the volcano. The lecture proper consisted of a running commentary of the pictures as they appeared upon the screen, with a brief description of ancient manners and customs and a slight sketch of the important men and families shown.

It is Mr. Townsend's intention, in response to several suggestions that have appeared in the papers or been made to him personally, to add about fifty more views to his collection, thus showing Hawaii from an up-to-date standpoint, with the particular purpose of showing the great strides made commercially and otherwise since annexation. The lecture of course will be also altered. As an example, a beautiful colored picture of the old Arlington would be shown with the old foundation scheme of the Young Hotel, as it now stands. Most of the pictures are colored and will be magnified on the screen to a dimension of twelve square feet, figures standing ten feet high before the audience. It is also his intention to secure appropriate records to be given from a gramophone of powerful dimensions. With Governor Dole's portrait, for example, the lecturer's brief biography will be supplemented by a reproduction of the Governor's own tones, while Captain Berger will be asked to contribute airs by his musical selections of Hawaiian songs by his musicians and singers.

Mr. Townsend has his stereoscopic, the latest instrument in the market, with which, and, if successful in his present scheme, will exhibit his complete lecture before leaving. Satisfactory results are, however, only attained by the use of the calcium light, which is not at present available on the islands.

Professors Wood and Townsend of this city are interested in the carrying out of the idea and the Chamber of Commerce will also be seen with regard to furnishing the necessary authority and backing to make the exhibit a success. The House Committee on Education will be interviewed on the matter of a sufficient appropriation, and a picture of the interior of both Upper and Lower Houses will be, if possible, secured, and should prove an interesting feature.

As an accessory to the educational exhibit in charge of Miss Davies, and as an offset to the false ideas of Hawaiian culture and progress now being disseminated by the Hawaiian Village in Buffalo, a lecture, approved by the Chamber of Commerce and a series of well-selected and typical views of the islands as they are today is a project that should be looked into and one that would undoubtedly prove a strong educator of the advantages of Hawaii. In connection with the crowds of tourists expected at Charleston, there could be no clearer or more satisfactory way of bringing the beauties of the Hawaiian Islands before the class from whom the most benefit could be expected.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

There was no morning session in the Senate yesterday. A recess was taken until 2 p. m., as Senator Cecil Brown had to appear in court, and Senators Kauea and Kalauokalani were called before the grand jury.

The Senate convened at 2:15 o'clock for the session, and the first business was reports of standing committees.

Senator Russell presented a verbal report from the Committee on Public Health, in regard to the pay of veterinary surgeon and his duties. The committee recommended the item be stricken out and transferred to the Board of Health.

Senator Brown moved the report be adopted, which was carried upon the show of hands.

Senator Paris as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, having in charge the item of \$7,200 as salaries of guards for public buildings presented the following report which was adopted:

Hon. B. E. Kauea, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Public Lands to whom was referred item of \$7,200 in Appropriation bill for guards of public buildings, would report as follows:

Your committee finds that this item provides for six guards for the Executive and Supreme Court buildings, divided in two watches, at the pay of \$60 per month each. That heretofore these guards have been paid out of the appropriation for military and have been under that department. It is now proposed to put them under the police department.

Your committee considers, as there is always considerable coin in the Executive building and in the Supreme Court building valuable records without proper

vaults for their safekeeping, it is necessary that there should be reliable guards. We would therefore recommend that the item pass as in the bill.

J. D. PARIS
JOHN T. RBOWN.
L. NAKAPAAHU.

No further committee reports being made, the Senators settled down to renew their attack on the Appropriation bill.

At this juncture "Oily Bill" White began to get a "hump" on himself. Picking up his hat and gathering in some papers and documents lying on his desk, he jumped to his feet and moved to adjourn, giving as his reason, committee work. No attention was paid to his motion by the president, so "Oily Bill" left the Senate chamber in disgust, remarking in an undertone that they were a lot of "asses."

The back salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, from June 14, 1900, to July 1, 1901, amounting to \$7,125.00, was the first item considered. Upon Senator Baldwin's motion, the item was referred to the Committee on Public Health and Education.

The salary of four normal inspectors at \$6,000 each, \$24,000, was the next item considered. Senator Russell moved there be one inspector added to the item, making five in all. The reason for this motion he explained, was that the island of Hawaii was in need of two inspectors, as one inspector could not handle the office, nor cover the ground thoroughly. He suggested the item referring to school agents be abolished, and the additional inspector put in their place, saying there would be no necessity for school agents as long as inspectors were employed.

Senator Paris objected against this proposition to do away with the school agents, as they were very useful, and the people could not very well get along without them, and as far as the additional inspector was concerned, the island of Hawaii did not need two inspectors.

J. T. Brown objected to having any inspectors at all, and did not see the need of them, but if it was a necessity, he favored Dr. Russell's suggestion.

Senator Baldwin then moved to refer the item to the Committee on Public Health and Education, which carried.

The salary of Secretary, \$4,200, was the next item. Senator Baldwin moved to reduce it to \$3,600, which was seconded by Cecil Brown. Upon the show of hands the motion carried.

The salary of assistant secretary and school agent, \$3,600, was on Cecil Brown's motion reduced to \$3,000.

The salary of book clerk and stenographer, \$1,800, passed as in the bill.

The pay roll for the support of schools, \$600,000, was the next item to be considered.

Senator Russell, in a long speech, made a strong plea in favor of passing the item, contending this item should not be cut down, as it was for the welfare of the public.

Senator Crabbe supported Russell in his statements.

Senator Paris moved the item be referred to some committee.

Senator C. Brown did not believe in making any reductions in anything pertaining to education, which brought forth a hearty "kokua" from "Oily Bill," who had returned.

Senator Achi said according to the department's estimates, \$532,000 was enough. He suggested the item be placed at \$550,000, the department would then have a surplus of \$18,000 to work on. He said he would vote for \$550,000, but not for the amount in the bill.

Senator White favored the item as in the bill.

Senator Paris then moved to refer the item to the Committee on Education, which carried, as did a motion to so refer salary of school agents, \$4,500.

Under the head of estimated expenses of carrying on industrial and reform schools for the two years ending December 31, 1905, the following items were referred to the Committee on Public Health and Education: Salary of superintendent of boys' school, \$3,600, salary of matron girls' school, \$3,000, salary of teacher boys' school, \$2,400, salary of teacher girls' school, \$1,800, and pay of guards, both schools, \$3,600.

The salary of Commissioner of Public Lands, \$7,200, was reduced to \$7,000.

Salary of secretary and sub-agent, Fifth Land District, \$4,200, passed as in the bill.

The salary of clerk, \$2,400, and salary of patent clerk, \$1,800, were on Senator Russell's motion combined, and made salary of assistant clerk and messenger, \$1,800.

Pay of sub-agent, First Land District, \$3,000, was on Kalauokalani's motion, combined with pay of ranger, First Land District \$1,200, at a salary of \$1,800.

Pay of clerk, First Land District, \$1,200, and pay of sub-agent, Second Land District \$1,200 passed as in bill.

The following items passed without objections, as in the bill. Salary of agent, Third Land District \$950 pay of sub-agent, Fourth Land District, \$1,200 pay of sub-agent, Sixth Land District \$720 pay of ranger, Second Land District \$720 pay of ranger, Third Land District, \$720 pay of ranger, Fourth Land District, \$720 pay of ranger, Fifth Land District, \$720, pay of ranger Sixth Land District \$720.

On Senator Baldwin's motion an adjournment was taken at 4 p. m.

VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

A with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chas. Allen's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawyer of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life a few years ago while at the shore and I became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store to overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smiling.' Informing me that he felt as well as usual."

Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE SCHOOLS

Editor Advertiser: In two issues of the Advertiser, one on Friday last and the other on Monday, there were some comments and queries as to the advisability of making preparation for the education of Porto Rican children now coming here, and I inference to provide for all children of those parents who work as common laborers in the cane fields.

These queries and inferences seemed to put the question upon more economic grounds. I do not regard those grounds from the highest standpoint in regard to the education of youth; however, I shall confine my remarks to the more economic animal, or perhaps better, as an economic machine. Taking this lower view of the matter, I think it can be shown from different nations and peoples that those nations who have earliest made provision for the education of all youth are decidedly superior in the production of wealth and economic well-being to those who have not made such provisions.

Prussia was the first State in Europe that made ample provision for the education of all her youth irrespective of condition. She was soon thereafter the chief State of Germany in economic well-being, in the exploitation of her resources, in science and in all lines of human effort. Compare the economic condition of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, England and France, who made provision for the education of all youth, with Spain, Portugal, Italy and Russia, in the production of more wealth and with all those things which wealth produces—a mere comparison is sufficient.

These facts, so well known to all, are not merely academic but are well-known historical phenomena.

Coming to the United States, Massachusetts and her influence, with her excellent public school system, may be contrasted with Virginia—two States that began their career at nearly the same time under similar political conditions.

Virginia had every natural resource; Massachusetts a bad climate and a rugged soil.

It may be asserted with little difference of opinion that the early provision for the education of all her children has made Massachusetts, under adverse natural conditions, the leading wealth-producing State of America. As she produced wealth, larger provisions were made for the careful training of her youth in the highest scholarship and in the most excellent technical training.

In all those States in which her influence has been felt merely in the production of wealth, they have gone far ahead of those States in which the Virginian influence has been predominant. I think there can be little doubt that this different result has been largely if not wholly the result of her admirable educational system. I have neither the time to elaborate nor would your readers have the inclination to read all that might be said in regard to educational efficiency on man as a mere productive machine.

To come home. Our population is composed for the most part of those people brought here for the purpose of laboring on plantations. Their children, born here, will become American citizens and privileges of American citizenship, among which will be the right to vote, to hold office and even to become members of the Legislature.

Can you, Mr. Editor, even contemplate the condition of this Territory to rear up a majority of its citizens, not able to read or write the language of the Territory?

I do not believe for one moment that you who propounded these queries, would answer any one of them, as some of your readers might infer from the tenor or spirit of the article. Indeed, when I first read the article, I thought the whole thing a joke, or that you were putting up a tar baby or man of straw, that some of the unwary like myself might knock it down and find it empty.

If you propose seriously or if any one propose the thesis that these children should have no provision for education, I think it, I should almost say monstrous. Thinking foreigners have regarded and do regard the excellent public school system of America her greatest glory. They go further than this in thinking that her industrial, commercial and agricultural supremacy due in a large measure to the energy and intelligence developed in all her youth by the excellent opportunities provided for education and training throughout her domains.

Even in the late war with Spain it was found owing to the want of provision made for the education of the Spanish soldier and sailor, that her men-of-war could not be successfully manned, because of the want of training of her engineers and the want of intelligence in her seamen, that nothing but education can develop.

We have a babel of tongues in Hawaii. Nothing else can unify these various languages except elementary public schools. It is a transitional state here and the excellent provisions hitherto made by the public-spirited and far-sighted men and women, who have controlled affairs in the islands have done much to unify and consolidate a heterogeneous people out of this heterogeneous mass of plantation laborers.

With all the money that has been spent and all the effort made by an intelligent and earnest body of teachers, nothing has yet been accomplished but to give the youth the merest rudiments of a primary education. The ability to read and write the English language, with a small amount of arithmetic, with some little knowledge of nature, with which the pupil comes into daily contact.

This much and this much only, is all that can be done for some time to come. I believe that a man can hoe more cane, can strip more cane in short, can do more of any kind of work if he have some education.

I shall close my article for the present, but I hope to return and treat the question more in detail from an economic standpoint, and also from a higher standpoint, from the development of the individual as a man. Thanking you in advance for space I am, Mr. Editor, M. M. SCOTT

SENATOR HANNA—ELEVATORS

"Whew!" exclaimed Senator Hanna on Saturday, as puffing and blowing he reached the top of the well-known White House stairs. "Hanna," said a friend who stands with him, "why don't you get the President to put an elevator in this building?" "Well," said Senator Hanna, laughing, "I suggested to the President, but he remarked that he noticed that I got here just the same."

—Albany Argus

NEWS NOTES OF ISLE OF MAUI

The Return of Charles Lennox—
Japanese Beetles Working—
Personal Notes.

Following are extracts from the Maui News:

Charles Lennox of Kahului returned to Honolulu on the Sierra, and to Kahului on the Claudine this week, making the entire distance from San Francisco to Kahului inside of six days.

Mr. Lennox visited Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, and reports that times are very prosperous in all the cities which he visited, but that Seattle, where he remained longest, bids fair in the future to become a formidable rival of San Francisco.

Eastern and European manufacturers are looking for openings on the Pacific Coast, and the indications are that the bulk of the manufacturing interests of the United States will soon shift to the coast to meet Oriental trade. Seattle and Tacoma at present have the advantage in the matter of establishing manufacturing, but if the promise of large oil developments in California are realized, thus giving California a cheap and abundant supply of fuel for manufacturing purposes, many new manufacturing will be established in San Francisco.

A labor strike on a gigantic scale was developing in San Francisco at the time the Sierra sailed, but by mutual consent was put off till after the visit of President McKinley. Then trouble is expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attorney George Hons returned from Honolulu on Tuesday night's Mauna Loa.

United States District Attorney Baird of Honolulu came over on Thursday's Claudine, and is a guest of the Maui Hotel.

Manager W. E. Bellina of the Kahului ranch is enjoying the hospitality of Manager Field of the "Maui" for a few days.

Frank Summerfield, formerly a luna at Wailuku plantation, has returned to Wailuku, and as his former services were very much appreciated, he will probably be offered another position here.

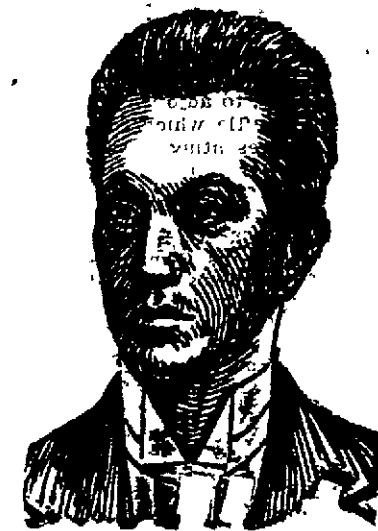
P. H. Burnette, secretary of the Hawaiian Realty and Mortuary Company of Honolulu, is visiting Maui this week, accompanied by his wife, partly to enjoy the varied beauties of Maui scenery, and partly to do a little business for his company.

Japanese beetles are becoming very destructive in Makawao, attacking even the fruit trees, and efforts are being made to procure inoculated earth from Honolulu in order to combat them. It will take a combined effort of the residents of Makawao to properly spread the beetle-destroying fungus.

AGUINALDO COMING.

Pretty Positive Assurances That He Will Be on the Oregon.

Aguinaldo is coming to Honolulu. He is expected here in about a couple of weeks. It is hardly necessary to state that the gentleman who is about to pay a visit to the Paradise of the Pacific is Mr. E. Aguinaldo, former leader of the rebel Filipinos, who died so many times.



of sickness and who was killed on so many different occasions by the enemy, and whose interesting career was brought to a standstill, as far as his sprinting feats across country were concerned, by his acquaintance with Funston.

Aguinaldo will come here on the United States battleship Oregon. He was put aboard the Oregon from the Nashville.

It was learned aboard the City of Peking yesterday that the Oregon arrived at Yokohama the day before the Peking left that port for Honolulu. The Peking sailed from Yokohama on the 11th instant. The 11th was the last date of news from San Francisco. One of the passengers on the Peking is sure that Aggie is on the Oregon. It is thought by some that Aguinaldo will be put in Alcatraz. It is also said that he will make a tour of the States at the invitation of the President.

The Advertiser's Cartoons.

There is no stronger or more effective argument than that suggested by an ably-drawn cartoon, because it is at once amusing, suggestive and perfectly unanswerable. The Advertiser is armed with a fearful weapon in Yardley's cartoons, and their artful delineation of the calf and the monkey are infinitely more effective than the sharpest editorial utterances. No wonder that Kaiser Wilhelm is rendered furious by cartoons of his majesty—Maui News

EDISON'S DEAFNESS AN ADVANTAGE.

The Electrical Review says that an ear specialist recently visited Thomas A. Edison and offered to cure him of his deafness. "What?" exclaimed Mr. Edison, "and give up the great advantage I have over you fellows? Why, I need it in my business—for, you see, my business is to think, and no matter what is a part of you are doing or how much noise you are making, it doesn't bother me, and I am able to concentrate my mind fully upon the subject in hand without interruption. Give up an advantage like that! No, much, until, possibly, I get so old I cannot work any longer."

Clearance Sale

—OF—
Ready-Mixed
PAINTS
FOR
Household Purposes

One Qt. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
1 (4) Sand Stone	\$.00	\$.25
5 (40) Nile Green	\$.00	\$.25
2 (28) Flesh Tint	\$.00	\$.25
3 (37) Pure Lead	\$.00	\$.25
3 (28) Maroon	\$.00	\$.25
3 (28) Oxide	\$.00	\$.25
3 (28) Oxide Red	\$.00	\$.25
5 (12) Olive Green	\$.00	\$.25
10 (11) Venetian Yellow	\$.00	\$.25
11 (9) Pure Gray	\$.00	\$.25
6 (8) Sage Green	\$.00	\$.25
7 (10) Pure White	\$.00	\$.25
3 Five Gallon Tins of Barn and Roof Paint and \$.75 per gallon.		

Also, Prepared Carriage Paints.

One Qt. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
1 Lemon Yellow	\$.00	\$.50
2 Wine	1.00	.50
2 Vermillion	1.00	.50
1 Coach Green	1.00	.50

One Ft. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
4 Wile . . . . .	.50	.25
3 Coach Green . . . . .	.50	.25
7 Vermillion . . . . .	.50	.25
4 Lemon Yellow . . . . .	.50	.25

Also, Aspinall's Genuine English Enamel for Furniture, Etc.

One Qt. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
5 Sky Blue	\$.50	\$.25
5 Pale Blue . . . . .	.50	.25
2 French Gray . . . . .	.50	.25
1 Flamingo . . . . .	.50	.25
6 Stone . . . . .	.50	.25
4 Turquoise . . . . .	.50	.25

Paint Brushes of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices.

W. W. Dimond & Co.,
LIMITED.
Von Holt Block, King Street.

Kodak Talk

We do developing, printing and mounting.
We make a specialty of it.
We turn out excellent prints.
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IN HANDLING YOUR KODAK.

We sell Eastman's Kodaks; not second-hand, but bright and new, and carry a full line of films, all sizes; Plates, Photo Paper, etc., etc. Also, a full line of the purest chemicals at the lowest prices. In fact, we carry

Everything

appertaining to Amateur and Professional Photography. Give us a trial. We guarantee satisfaction.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET,
Between Hotel and King Sts.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds \$3,775,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital \$1,000,000.
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD.
AGENTS.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Marine risks stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 5,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,000,000
Total reichsmarks 106,000,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 5,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000
Total reichsmarks 30,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also, Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carburetted gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kahala Mill and the Kahala Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kahala, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

W. str. Maui, Sachs, from sea in distress.	Tuesday, May 21.
L-L str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.	
W. str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui.	Tuesday, May 21.
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from the Orient.	Wednesday, May 22.
Tug Fearless, Brokaw, from Kahului.	
Ger. sp. H. F. Glade, Haesloop, from Kapaemahu, in tow of the Fearless.	
Am. sp. Chas. E. Moody, Aspe, 30 days from Tacoma.	
Ger. S. S. Samoa, Spence, from Samoa.	
L-L str. Kaula, Bruhn, from Hawaii.	
Thursday, May 23.	
Br. S. S. Strathgyle, Gordon, from Yokohama, May 9.	
Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 10 days from San Francisco.	
A-H. S. S. Hawaiian, Bainbridge, from Kahului.	
L-L str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kaula.	
L-L str. James Makee, Tullett, from Kaula.	

Am. bk. Carrollton, Jones, for the Sound in ballast.	Thursday, May 23.
Am. schr. Bainbridge, Bauman, for the Sound in ballast.	
L-L str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui and Hawaii ports.	
L-L str. Hanaled, Pederson, for Kaula.	

Am. bk. Palmyra, Kellar, for the Sound in ballast.	Wednesday, May 23.
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SAILED FROM HONOLULU.	Tuesday, May 21.
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W. str. Kinahu, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.	
W. str. Lohua, Bennett, for Molokai.	
L-L str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula.	
L-L str. Nihau, Thompson, for Kaula.	
W. str. Mokolii, Napala, for Kahului.	
W. schr. Golden Gate, for Kahului.	
Wednesday, May 22.	
L-L str. Hanaled, Pederson, for Kaula.	
L-L str. Iwalani, Greene, for Kaula.	
Thursday, May 23.	
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco.	

ESTIMATES FOR THE POLICE.

A great deal of time was spent at yesterday's session of the Senate in reference to the high sheriff's estimate for the ensuing period, Senator Kalanianoʻi being aggressive in regard to some of the items.

The Senator thought that the police on the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kaula were underpaid.

High Sheriff Brown said in reference to the matter that it does not cost as much to live on the other islands as it does in Honolulu, and besides the most of the policemen, especially those in the country districts, do not have to pay any rent for the houses in which they live. They are only called upon in cases of necessity, and between weeks cultivate their taro and rice fields.

In the high sheriff's estimates heretofore submitted, it is shown that he has kept well within the appropriation asked for.

In regard to the item in the appendix to the report concerning maintenance, etc., High Sheriff A. M. Brown said the reason for the increase appearing there was that the cost of feeding the prisoners had grown.

Where they paid five cents per pound for beef a short time ago, they now had to pay twelve cents per pound. Potatoes had increased in price from one and one-half cents to three cents per pound. The price of rice had also increased. The following is the high sheriff's estimate in full, itemized:

OAHU POLICE AND RATE OF PAY FOR ENSUING PERIOD.

Names—	Rate of Pay per Month.
High Sheriff	\$250
Deputy Sheriff	200
Second Deputy Sheriff	150
Senior Captain	100
First Watch—	
1 Captain	80
1 Lieutenant	65
10 Officers at \$60	600
2 Bicycle Officers at \$55	120
4 Mounted Officers at \$50	200
Second Watch—	
Same as first	1,235
Third Watch—	
Same as first	1,235
High Sheriff's clerk	150
Assistant High Sheriff	80
Stenographer and typewriter	100
Police station	100
Clerk, deputy sheriff	80
2 District Court officers at \$5	100
2 Harbor Police at \$75	150
2 Patrol Wagon Drivers at \$75	150
2 Turnkeys, Police Station at \$75	150
2 Clerks, Receiving Station at \$100	200
Black Inspector	90
Assistant Black Inspector	90
Physician, Receiving Station	50
Chief Detective	150
Japanese Interpreter	100
4 Special Police at \$75	300
4 Special Police at \$50	200
2 Chinese Officers at \$50	100
2 Japanese Officers at \$50	100
Koolauloa and Koolauapo—	
Deputy Sheriff	75
Koolauloa, 2 Officers at \$40	80
Koolauapo, 2 Officers at \$40	80
Wailua—	
Deputy Sheriff	75
2 Officers at \$40	80
Ewa and Waiwae—	
Deputy Sheriff	75
Ewa, 4 Officers at \$40	160
Waiwae, 1 Officer	40
Total	\$7,550

JAILORS, ISLAND OF OAHU.

Names—	Rate of Pay per Month.
Oahu Jail—	
Jailer	150
Deputy Jailer	100
Clerk	75
Turnkey	75
Captain of Guards	75
25 Guards at \$5	125
Physician	50
Chaplains	25
Koolauapo and Koolauapo—	
Deputy Sheriff	75
2 Officers at \$40	80
Wailua—	
Deputy Sheriff	75
2 Officers at \$40	80
Ewa and Waiwae—	
Deputy Sheriff	75
2 Officers at \$40	80
Waiwae, 1 Officer	40
Total	\$7,550

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Physician	50
Chaplains	25
Koolauapo and Koolauapo—	
Deputy Sheriff	75
2 Officers at \$40	80
Wailua—	
Deputy Sheriff	75
2 Officers at \$40	80
Ewa and Waiwae—	
Deputy Sheriff	75
2 Officers at \$40	80
Waiwae, 1 Officer	40
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Deputy Sheriff	75
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Wailua—	
Deputy Sheriff	75
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